

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

On page 1, please amend paragraph [0004] as follows.

Infusion of therapeutic fluids to treat or nourish patients is commonly used in hospitals and other medical care institutions. Originally, such infusions were carried out by hanging a bag or container of therapeutic fluid from a pole so that fluid flows under the force of gravity regulated by a user-controllable restrictor through a length of tubing and into the lumen of a vessel of a patient. More recently, the flow of fluid into the patient is accomplished under the control of a programmed infusion pump located in the fluid pathway. Infusion pumps are useful in that they allow for more precise control of the ~~low~~ flow of therapeutic fluid into the patient.

On page 2, please amend paragraph [0007] as follows.

When the secondary container is set up, the primary container is typically placed below ~~of~~ the level of the secondary container, generally approximately eight inches below the primary container. The primary container may be left in this position, or it may be raised on the secondary container has emptied. Normally, a one-way check valve is included in the infusion line connecting the primary container to the infusion pump, and the infusion line from the secondary container is connected to the infusion line at a location below, or downstream, of the check valve. This check valve prevents therapeutic fluid from the secondary container from flowing upwards into the primary container, and may also be set to prevent flow of fluid from the primary container while fluid is flowing from the secondary container.

On pages 2 and 3, please amend paragraph [0008] as follows.

One problem occurs when the secondary container is incorrectly placed at or below the level of the primary container. When this happens, the differential hydrostatic pressure which would normally close the one-way check valve is non-existent. If the containers are so

improperly placed, fluid from both the primary and secondary containers may flow into the pump concurrently, or if the secondary container is sufficiently lower than the primary container then primary fluid may flow into the secondary container. In either case, where the primary fluid and secondary fluid are incompatible, or if the infusion regimen calls for one of the fluid to be sequentially infused in a necessary order, attention must be given to the infusion set up to correct the problem. Unfortunately, this problem may go un-noticed by a busy care-giver.

On page 11, please amend paragraph [0038] as follows.

Also shown in FIG. 1 is a secondary administration setup generally indicated by numeral 24. The secondary administration setup 24 includes a secondary fluid container 25 that may be filled with a second therapeutic fluid for infusion into the patient 22. Fluid from the secondary fluid container 25 flows through a secondary fluid line 26 into the fluid line 16 through a connector 27. A manually operated valve 28 is located in the secondary line 26 to control the flow of fluid flowing out of the secondary container 25 into the upstream fluid line 16. The one-way check vale 29 is disposed in the upstream fluid line 16 between the primary fluid container 14 and the connector 27. ¶The one-way check valve is configured so that when the elevation of the fluid in the secondary container 25 is greater than that of the primary container, the differential pressure within line 16 closes the check valve and prevents secondary fluid from flowing into the primary container 14, and also prevents fluid from flowing out of primary container 14. Thus, the check valve 29 generally prevents mixing of the primary and secondary infusion fluids.